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SONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24 1917.

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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

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We have just received an

exceptionally fine assortment

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BATHING CAPS.

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Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GREAT BATTLES.

THE GREAT ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

LARGE CAPTURES.

Rome, Aug. 23.

The Italian offensive has forced the Austrians to obtain reinforcements from the Eastern Front. The Twelfth Division is composed mainly of recent arrivals from Galicia.

The Austrians were preparing to remove six guns near Selo and our troops carried out a hurricane assault and captured the weapons, after which counter-attacks had been repulsed.

Near Korite, the Italians took the offensive, capturing an entire regiment. Another brigade assaulted, with the bayonet, Hill 241 and Hill 247, at least seven times.

Thousands of prisoners have been taken.

The following morning, we proceeded to assault the strong lines before Selo. Despite his determined resistance, the enemy abandoned almost his entire first line, from Plava to the sea, on a front of 60 kilometres.

A document found on a captured machine gunner admits that the Austrian aeroplanes are outnumbered by three to one.

Prisoners are still flowing in.

15,000 PRISONERS.

STEADY PROGRESS OF THE OFFENSIVE.

London, Aug. 23.

An Italian official message, transmitted by wireless, states:

We progressed to the north and to the south on the Julian Front.

Our troops after repulsing counter-attacks, carried a position to the southeast of Bosofalita.

Up to yesterday, we had taken 6,000 men and 850 officers, prisoners.

Our aeroplanes, and an airship, dropped twelve tons of bombs on the enemy.

GERMANS BOMBING HOSPITALS.

MORE EVIDENCE OF DELIBERATE
INTENTION.

London, Aug. 23.

It is now established that the Germans are deliberately selecting hospitals and clearing stations. There has been a succession of aerial attacks which left alone the military objectives in the near vicinity.

There were three such attacks on August 19. In the first, three women nurses were wounded; in the second, one doctor was killed and three wounded, and in the third, nine German patients in their beds were wounded.

Last night similar attacks occurred on the hospitals, where the wounded Germans were noisy and panic-stricken. The British were silent and self-controlled.

The correspondent Mr. Beach Thomas describes how a great English surgeon was visiting a hospital accompanied by American surgeons, when the bombing began. The hospital echoed with the gutteral German screams. The hospital was plunged in darkness and a flash lamp revealed a horrible scene of a mass of debris in which 300 lbs. of bombs had made huge craters, suggesting that the raider was one of the newest air giants. The first bomb struck a ward full of Germans, nine of whom were hoisted in every attitude of a horrible and fantastic death.

The doctors state that in all their experience they have never witnessed such a horrible scene.

Another ward suffered as severely as the German ward.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH OPERATIONS.

BRITISH PROGRESS AT LENS.

London, Aug. 23.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

We advanced our line to the south-west of Lens and repulsed an attack to the east of Langemark, by machine gun fire.

The enemy raided our posts in the neighbourhood of Lombartsyde.

A RELENTLESS STRUGGLE.

SCOTS AND MIDLANDERS TAKE
UP THE TASK OF THE IRISH.

London, Aug. 23.

Correspondents describe that where the southern Irish fought at the battle of Langemark, and were cut up, the Scottish troops attacked, on August 22, against the sinister forts of Beckhouse, Ferry Farm and Vampire Point, guarding Bremen redoubt to the south-east of St. Julian. A little to the north there are other forts where the Ulstermen fought and where the Midland Regiments are now assaulting, meeting with the same difficulties in the ground which is still a mere bog, even "Tank" sinking.

The enemy relied mainly upon machine guns, skillfully arranged for an enfilade and barrages.

The Midlanders captured one block-house, taking 47 prisoners, and others penetrated the machine-gunned barrages as far as Hill 35, while on the right flank, the Scots fiercely assaulted Eremen redoubt which is apparently still holding out.

The fighting split up into inextricable groups and no doubt we shall have to pay the price of the most desperate fighting in the war.

"CANADIANS BREAK SIX
GERMAN DIVISIONS."

Colonel Repeating, the Times Military Correspondent states that the Canadians have broken six German Divisions at Lens.

ALL GAINS MAINTAINED AND INCREASED.

London, Aug. 23.

Reuter's Correspondent, telegraphing to-day, states that all of yesterday's gains have been maintained, in Flanders, and even added to, despite the violent German artillery activity and counter-attacks.

The advantage of yesterday's success is greater than the advance of a few hundred yards suggests, for we are now fighting for the high ground dominating the whole tactical position in northern Belgium.

7,640 PRISONERS TAKEN AT VERDUN.

London, Aug. 23.

A French communiqué states: There is great enemy artillery activity to the north of the Aisne, notably on the Briey-Hurtelbis sector.

We have taken prisoner, at Verdun, since August 20, 7,640, including 186 officers, 660 wounded prisoners, 24 guns of all calibres, over 200 machine-guns and also nine guns have been destroyed.

The communiqué again records numerous heavy aerial bombardments of railway stations, aviation grounds, aerodromes and bivouacs and the machine-gunning of convoys behind the enemy lines.

A QUIET DAY ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, Aug. 23.

A French communiqué says: The day has generally been quiet, with mutual artillery activity on both banks of the Meuse.

(Continued on Page 5.)

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
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INTIMATIONS

**NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA
LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).**
(Incorporated in England)

UNREDEEMED BANK NOTES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in Sterling from the Board of Trade, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, August 17, 1917. 5040

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1.—) per share for the year 1917, will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, August 17, 1917. 5028

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1835.
Incorporated in Hongkong.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September, 1917 at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of proposing, considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution viz:—

"That the provisions of the Society's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation to a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Society.
Dated this 18th day of August, 1917.
C. E. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.

2043]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, 1st September, 1917 at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts of the Company to 30th June, 1917 with the report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th August, 1917 to 1st September, 1917, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager & Secretary.
Hongkong, August 22, 1917. 2025

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION
of the
PAPER PULP MILL.

Situated at VIETRY, (TONGKIN).
THIS MILL is built upon a property measuring 144,000 sq. meters, and consists of the following buildings and machinery:—

1. EIGHT brick buildings, with iron pillars and beams. Corrugated iron roofs. Two sheds with corrugated iron roof.
2. PLANT & MACHINERY of the kind required for making Paper-pulp.
3. TWO European residences.

The above Property will be sold by Public Auction at PHU-THO (Toukin), on the 1st day of September, 1917. RESERVE PRICE \$100,000. (One hundred Thousand Dollars Indo-China currency).

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
CH. DE LANSALUT,
Solicitor for the Liquidator,
Haiphong.

Hongkong August 4 1917. 2012

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CORNER BEEF

AND

CORNER PORK.

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of
25 and 50

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Packages
of
10

Have you tried the handy pocket size tin of 25?

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

RUSSIA'S NOTE ON WAR AIMS.

IN PERFECT AGREEMENT WITH
THE ALLIES

GUARANTEES AND PENALTIES.

A White Paper was issued on June 29 containing the Russian Note to the British Government of May 3 on the subject of war aims, and the British reply. The latter has already been published. M. Nabokoff's Note accompanying a copy of the Provisional Government's proclamation to the Russian people on March 27, is as follows:—

Our enemies lately endeavored to sow discord between the Allies by spreading abroad reports regarding the alleged intention of Russia to conclude a separate peace with the Central Monarchies. The text of the annexed document will provide the best refutation of such intentions. The general principles enunciated therein by the Provisional Government are in entire agreement with the lofty ideals which have been repeatedly and recently proclaimed by eminent statesmen of the Allied countries. These principles have also been lucidly expressed in the words of the President of our new Ally, the great American Republic.

The Government of the old regime in Russia was certainly not in a position to appreciate and to share these ideas as to the liberating character of the war, the creation of a stable basis for the actual co-operation of nations, and the freedom of oppressed peoples. Emancipated Russia can now speak in terms which will be understood by modern democracies, and she hastens to add her voice to those of her Allies.

FOR DECISIVE VICTORY.

The declarations of the Provisional Government, imbued with this new spirit of a freed democracy, cannot, of course, afford the least pretext for assuming that the collapse of the old structure has entailed any diminution of Russia's share in the common struggle of all the Allies. On the contrary, the nation's determination to bring the world war to a decisive victory has been accentuated thanks to the feeling of responsibility which today is incumbent upon us collectively and individually.

This tendency has become still more active owing to the fact that it is concentrated on the immediate task which touches all so closely—driving back the enemy who has invaded our country's territory.

It is understood, and the annexed document expressly states, that the Provisional Government, in safeguarding the acquired rights of the country, will maintain strict regard for the engagements entered into with Russia's Allies.

Firmly convinced of the victorious termination of the present war, and in perfect agreement with its Allies, the Provisional Government is equally sure that the problems raised by this war will find their solution in the creation of some stable basis for a lasting peace, and that, imbued with the same sentiments, the Allied democracies will find a means of obtaining the guarantees and penalties necessary for preventing a return of sanguinary wars in the future.

CARGOES OF GERMAN PAMPHLETS.
LIES FOR NEUTRALS SEIZED
AT SEA.

A quantity of propagandist and seditious literature issued by the German Foreign Office was condemned in the Prize Court, London, recently.

It formed part of the cargoes of three steamers, and the Attorney-General explained that many tons of this literature had not reached the neutral country for which it was intended. In every neutral country, and even every town of importance, the Germans appointed some agent whose special duty it was to circulate these pamphlets. There were French and Dutch editions of one of the pamphlets called "The Value of India to England."

The President: The French edition, I see, is stated to be edited by the Indian National party.

The Attorney-General: There is a thoroughness about the whole reptile business which is very interesting.

There were, added, the speaker, some "Pamphlets for Islam," intended for Shanghai. Another, designed for Bangkok, was called "English Rule in India," and there were a French and two Spanish editions. The Censor's Department of the Post Office had found many of these pamphlets in the letter mails. Some were posted in Copenhagen, some in Sweden, and, in fact, every part of the world was drawn in.

SCOT'S FOREIGN NAME.

2300 DAMAGES FOR BEING CALLED
A GERMAN.

A Scotsman who complained that he was libelled by being called a German, has obtained £200 damages and costs against Mrs. Lucie E. Williams and her husband, Mr. Thomas M. Williams, of Greville-road, St. John's-wood, N.W.

The plaintiff was Mr. Percy Maxwell Miller, manager of an aviation works belonging to Messrs. Vickers. He complained of the following letter, written by Mrs. Williams to the managing director:—

Sir:—I am informed on excellent authority that one of the managers in one of your factories is a German named Miller, who lives with his wife, also a German, at ——. He is detested by your workmen, whom he bullies, and they say one day there will be an explosion, and then they will see.

Counsel said there was ample proof that the plaintiff was a Scotsman, who had married a lady with the good old English name of Smith. The plaintiff's grandfather, whose name was Miller, went to Switzerland to study, and on returning to Scotland in order to impress people, he called himself Professor Miller, and the family had since been known by the name.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

The following letters have been received by the United Service Recreation Club work party in acknowledgment of gifts received:—

27th General Hospital,
Abbasvish.

June 20th, 1917.

DEAR MADAM.—The case of bandages, swabs and stump bandages packed and sent by you in March arrived safely and in good condition.

It was a most acceptable selection especially the round and square swabs which are absolutely invaluable.

Any more consignments will be most gratefully received, especially swabs and muslin bandages. The Flannellette ones are rather too warm for this climate.

Thanking you again.—Yours truly,
(Signed) DOROTHY G. WHITE
(For Matron).

British Red Cross
and
Order of St. John,
Nasirah Military Hospital,
23.5.17.

Dear Mrs. Beckwith.—Ever so many thanks for the large case of bandages, which you so kindly sent me.

They arrived at a time when we were very busy indeed admitting a number of badly wounded officers and men, and were therefore most acceptable.

I ought to have acknowledged the case sooner, but at that time the stress of work was so great that I am afraid my letters were neglected.

Again very many thanks.—Yours truly,
(Signed) G. HUGHES,
Matron.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

**WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD-LIVER OIL
COMPOUND**

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.
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Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

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NO. 1 DOCK, KOWLOON	707	100	10	10	10
NO. 2 DOCK, KOWLOON	371	50	10	10	10
NO. 3 DOCK, KOWLOON	371	50	10	10	10
NO. 4 DOCK, KOWLOON	371	50	10	10	10
NO. 5 DOCK, KOWLOON	371	50	10	10	10
NO. 6 DOCK, KOWLOON	371	50	10	10	10
NO. 7 DOCK, KOWLOON	371	50	10	10	10
NO. 8 DOCK, KOWLOON	371	50	10	10	10
NO. 9 DOCK, KOWLOON	371	50	10	10	10
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IRON STEEL METAL AND HARD
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Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-
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37, HING LOOSE STREET, (2nd Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong September 4, 1915.



Hughes & Hough

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General Auctioneers
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PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used

Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1-Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MERION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 25th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

THE FOLLOWING FURNITURE:
About 50 Chairs, Gent's Boots and Shoes, Two Cases Hairs, A few lots of Material.

SUNDY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.)

One Gramophone Camera and Films, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 21, 1917. 2040

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 25th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

ONE D. B. 12-BORE GUN by W. Evans, (Late of Purley's) London.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 21, 1917. 2050

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 25th August, 1917, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF STAINED WICKER FURNITURE MEW.
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 22, 1917. 2064

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 28th August, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, AND SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF INDIAN CARPETS, &c., &c.

As follows:
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Beds, mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dining Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Overmantel, a few Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc., Tennis Tables and Netting.
A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc.

Also
PIANO by Collard & Collard.
Hosokranz,
Shindmayer & Soehne,
Stuttgart,
(Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 22, 1917. 2065

STRENGTH IS WHAT YOU NEED

If you are tired, weak, run-down, and lack ambition or nerve force, you are running the risk of having a serious breakdown if you fail to secure proper treatment at once.

For those who are suffering from loss of strength or nerve troubles there is nothing that can equal Sargol for revitalizing the nerve cells and bringing strength and energy to every part of the body. Sargol has increased the strength of delicate, run-down, nervous people more than 300 per cent. in many instances. It does not matter whether you have lost your strength and nerve power from over-work, illness, or from business worries. Sargol will bring back your old-time strength and energy if you give it a fair trial. It strengthens the system and tones it up as no other preparation can.

Sargol is a doctor's prescription, and not a patent medicine. It is so carefully prepared that even the weakest stomach will quickly assimilate its strength and nerve-restoring properties. That is why it is prescribed so freely by physicians for those whose strength is below normal. If you are wondering if Sargol would actually benefit you, why not do the one thing which can convince you—give Sargol a trial! And with your nerves begging you for help, and your friends worrying about your condition, why not do this soon!

Sargol is sold and recommended in England by such high-class firms as Boots, Cash, Chemists, Harrold, Selfridge, Taylor's, Druggists, Lewis & Buxton, and Wm. Whiteley's.

Sargol is sold here in Hongkong by such well-known chemists as A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary, and by other leading dealers everywhere.

TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46 Connaught Road Central.

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TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four rooms, houses in Kowloon.

Apply to
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

INTIMATIONS

LOST.

LOST—Early on morning of 21st instant, in Kowloon, A FOX TERRIER BITCH, smooth hair, white, with black and brindle marks on head. Good reward to finder.

A. P. NOBES.

A. S. Watson & Company, Limited.
Hongkong, August 22, 1917. 2053

WANTED.

RICKSHAW, second hand. Reply, quoting price, to

Box No. 990.

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, August 9, 1917. 2021

WANTED.

ENGINEER, BRITISH, as WORKS LAY FOREMAN. Applications with copy of References in own writing, stating age, experience and salary required. No other applications considered.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, August 6, 1917. 2014

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YOUNG MAN with experience as TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER, required by shipping firm. State previous experience and salary required. Apply—Box 450.

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THE THERAPY NO. 1

THE THERAPY NO. 2

THE THERAPY NO. 3

THE THERAPY NO. 4

THE THERAPY NO. 5

THE THERAPY NO. 6

THE THERAPY NO. 7

THE THERAPY NO. 8

THE THERAPY NO. 9

THE THERAPY NO. 10

MORMON ACTIVITY.

IS POLYGAMY EXTINCT?

WAR AND CONVERSIONS.

GIRLS FROM MENLESS LANDS.

From Mrs. Theodore Cory, president of the Anti-Mormon League in Liverpool, comes the warning that more than 27,000 young women converts have been sent to America since the outbreak of the war—ostensibly to enter Mormon households in Utah and other Western States as servants, but in secret to become plural wives in Mormon harems.

More than half of these "converts," she says, have been recruited from the manufacturing and munitions mills district of England.

The rest have been drawn from the homes of homeless refugees who have poured into Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and parts of France—from the "menless lands" within the fighting zones.

That only a few of these "converts" have been drawn from the thousands of widowed "war brides" and orphan girls in Germany and Austria is said to be due solely to the fact that at the very beginning of the war the Kaiser's edict barring all Mormon missionaries from the imperial empire was rigidly enforced.

Mrs. Cory, under her maiden name, wrote, "Liza, the Mormon" and "Judas of Salt Lake."

Receipt of her startling report has resulted in the recent forming of an American Anti-Mormon League with headquarters in New York City. Members of the league are pledged to combat the strong Mormon campaign now being carried on in many eastern States.

Agents also are at work trying to intercept and rescue girl converts arriving here from foreign countries on their way into what is said by the league's officers to be virtual "white slavery" in American Mormon harems.

Ex-Senator Frank J. Cannon is the principal anti-Mormon speaker. The principal worker of the newly organized league is Mr. Hans P. Freese, a prominent New York lawyer, who is also well known for anti-Mormon campaigns which he personally has directed in half-a-dozen countries of Europe. The "San Francisco Chronicle," from which the contents of this article is taken, says Mr. Freese knows Mormonism from the inside, for his father was prominent in the church, while his mother was a polygamist wife. The league's president is Miss Helen Murphy, a prominent American child welfare worker.

In a series of weekly meetings held in the Hotel McAlpin in New York City the league has endeavored to arouse the public to the fact that Mormonism is rapidly increasing in the United States and that polygamy has not been stamped out.

"The American people are not awake to this peril," declares Miss Murphy. "The majority believe Mormonism is a dead issue—killed by the stringent law against polygamy which was passed by Congress in 1890."

"They are not aware that Mormon publications state that there are half a million members of their faith in the United States today, and boast that more converts are being gained at a rapid rate. Our own investigations give an idea of the success of the house-to-house canvassing systems which Mormon agents employ in many of our eastern cities. They make a point to call at a time of day when the men are away at work. Then Mormon missionaries are also taking full advantage of war conditions in Europe to convert women whose men-folk have been killed in battle or are not to be doubted for a moment. Proselyting at such a time and under such conditions is even endorsed by a passage in the Mormon 'Book of the Dead'—Reference. This passage, as I recall it, reads as follows:—

"The prohibition of polygamy is not only a prohibition of what nature permits in the fullest measure but what she requires for the reparation of states exhausted by war."

"REPAIRING THE WASTE OF WAR."

"Dig into the mire of Mormon history," says Hans Freese, "and you will find that in the days of our own civil war Brigham Young, then head of the Mormon Church, told his followers he had received a special 'war revelation' from the Lord."

"This 'revelation,' as my own father, who was a Mormon, told it to me, was to the effect that 'the civil war had been brought about so that the men of the North and the men of the South would kill themselves off, thus leaving their wives to be taken in polygamy by the men of the Mormon faith for the further advancement of the church. In view of such old-beliefs of the Mormons one can easily understand that they are taking full advantage of the helplessness of so many thousands of women in Europe to-day."

"Special efforts," says Miss Murphy, "are made to convert women. We have learned that in the last year and a half more than 1,500,000 Mormon tracts have been distributed among the young girls toiling in the British munitions factories."

"While it seems incredible that intelligent young women can be duped by a sect that has such a wicked and well-known history, consider the plight of the girls and women in the countries that are at war. They are alone. Hundreds upon hundreds are homeless and dazed by the loss of beloved ones. Nearly all are possessed of a sort of war hysteria."

"If she protests against being a plural wife she learns that there have been no witnesses, and that there is no record of a ceremony. She finds her husband that she is married only in the eyes of the Mormon Church. She learns also that she must retain her own name. That her children when they come must also bear her name only. Then comes the bitter realization that her baby will be legitimate only as long as she remains a faithful Mormon and plural wife. And so in so many cases she accepts her fate and suffers in silence. What woman would not for the sake of her child?"

"The trip over was delightful, but when we reached Boston, United States immigration officers told me they had a cablegram from my mother begging them to send me back. I was afraid, and did not want to go. I begged Brother Smith to keep me with them. He sent word to a Mormon 'who had a high Government position in Washington. This man hurried to Boston, and soon arranged matters so that I was allowed to go on with Brother Smith, and his wife."

"The rest of the tale is too sordid to print," says Mrs. Freese, "talking up the story of my life. All that of the girl was lost for a while. Finally my mother received a letter from me. To tell the

story of one girl convert is typical of the fate that awaits many others who are sent to America by the Mormons. Her case was personally investigated by Hans Freese and her name is withheld at his request. Here is a part of her story as she told it afterwards:—I was born in England. Going home one evening from the Bradford mill where I worked I was offered a ride by a middle-aged man who spoke very kindly. I met him several times afterwards and he seemed to know a number of girls with whom I went to school. He invited me to attend a meeting at the home of one of them. They treated me very kindly. After several meetings, when a number of other young people agreed to join the new faith, I agreed also. We were then baptized by 'Brother Smith,' as my friend was called. When I told my mother she investigated, and became nearly frantic when she learned I had been with the Mormons. I did not exactly understand her fears, but she seemed so alarmed I agreed to stay away from meetings for a while. Meanwhile my father died, and my mother was forced to go to work. Our hardships were greater than ever and I was greatly discouraged with the outlook. One day I met 'Brother Smith' on the street. He was accompanied by another Bradford girl, with whom I had gone to school. He introduced her as his wife, and said they were sailing the next day for America. He said they would take me if I wanted to go, and would see that I got a good position in Utah. I don't know why I did, but desperate as I was, I agreed to go with them. Brother Smith hurried off to arrange for my ticket, while I, afraid to let my mother know, returned to their rooms with Mrs. Smith."

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Willys-Overland Motor Cars

A Wide Range of Models All New Values

From your point of view this announcement is most important.

For herein we set forth the achievement toward which the Willys-Overland Company has aimed for the last eight years.

This achievement in a word is the completion of a great organization to a point where it could make and market a complete range of motor cars under one control.

One executive organization,—one factory management,—one purchasing unit,—one selling expense,—one group of dealers,—plan, produce and sell all of these models.

As a result The Willys-Overland Company is producing motor cars of exceptional quality—and marketing them at unusually low prices.

Every motor car is built to a rigid standard of performance, comfort and appearance.

The new Light Four Cylinder touring car is a striking example. It is finished in gray and is a car of quality in every sense of the word.

The engine is powerful, quiet and of sturdy construction. The soft cushions, easy-riding springs, large tyres and the proper balance in construction absorb all jolts and jars of the highways. Yet this is but one of the new Willys-Overland values. Never before have the economies of vast production been available for buyers of every class of motor car.

And the Overland policy of greater production, higher quality, lower price is exemplified in every model and type.

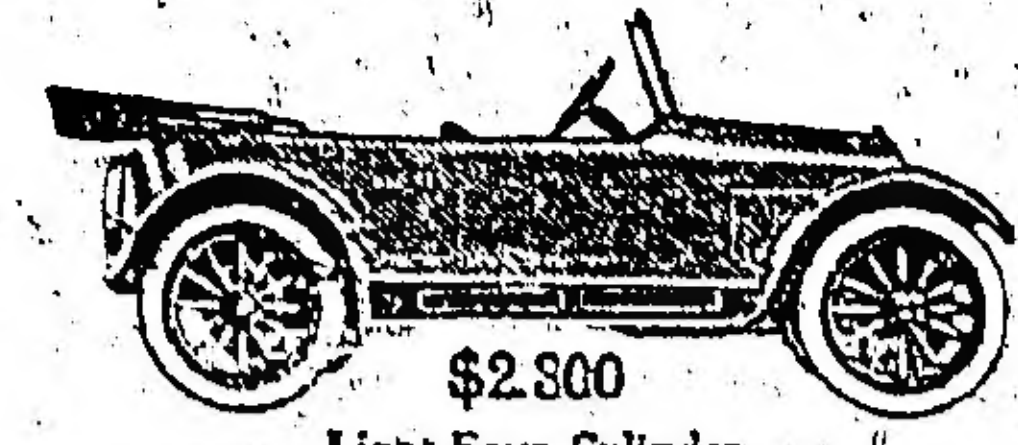
Let our experience help you in the selection of your motor car.

C. LAURITSEN, DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

Manufacturers of Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Trucks

Electric Lights
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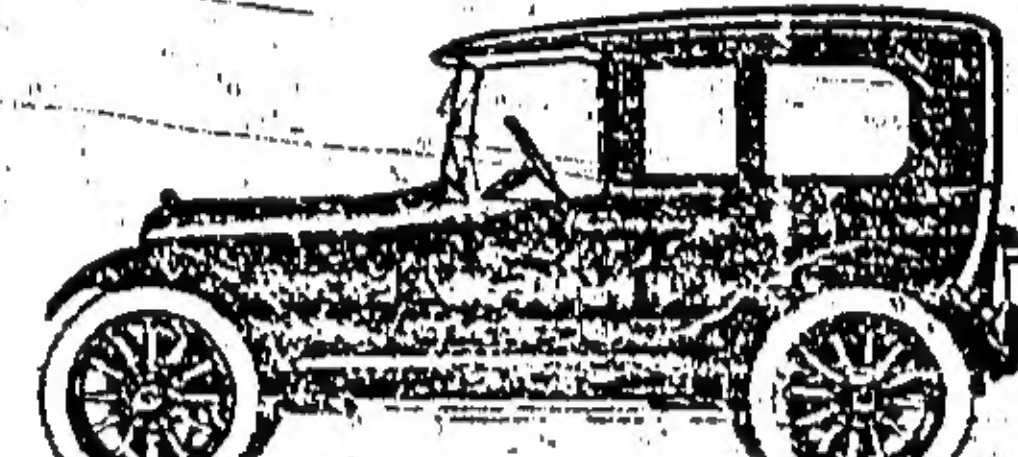
\$2,800
Light Four-Cylinder Touring Car



\$2,500
Overland "Country Club"



\$3,800
Willys-Knight Four-Cylinder Touring Car



Price on application
Willys-Knight Four-Cylinder Limousine

A WIDE RANGE OF MODELS.

Big Four-Cylinder Overland

4-Passenger Touring Car
4-Passenger Roadster
4-Passenger Touring Coupe
4-Passenger Touring Sedan

Light Four-Cylinder Overland

4-Passenger Touring Car
4-Passenger Roadster
4-Passenger Touring Coupe
4-Passenger Touring Sedan

Light Six-Cylinder Overland

4-Passenger Touring Car
4-Passenger Roadster
4-Passenger Touring Coupe
4-Passenger Touring Sedan

Willys-Knight Models

4-Passenger Four-Cylinder Touring Car
4-Passenger Four-Cylinder Coupe
4-Passenger Four-Cylinder Touring Sedan
4-Passenger Four-Cylinder Limousine
4-Passenger Eight-Cylinder Touring Car



FOR FITNESS AND EFFICIENCY DRINK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT & MILK)

GIVES STRENGTH AND MAINTAINS IT. INVALUABLE ON THE MARCH AND IN CAMP. REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS. ENDORSED, AND RECOMMENDED BY LEADING ATHLETES AND PHYSICAL CULTURISTS.

Available in both POWDER and TABLET FORMS.

A tablespoonful of the powder dissolved in glass of hot or cold water, or a few tablets dissolved in the mouth, will prevent fatigue and restore energy.

Sold by Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes: 1 lb., 2 lb. & 11 lb. in England!

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY, SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND

tragic story of a marriage in the temple which she thought was real. The coming of her baby when for the first time she learned that she was merely a plural wife. Filled with shame, she determined to keep silent. Now, she told her mother, she could stand it no longer and wanted to come home.

"While in England I went to Bradford and saw the girl's mother. She told me she was willing to take the girl back, and so through Presbyterial missionaries in Utah I arranged for her return. Do you wonder that we who know the truth are fighting this thing?"

"MORMON DENIAL OF POLYGAMY."

In a recent announcement the Mormons themselves state that because of the success of their eastern campaigns for converts plans are afoot for the building of a great tabernacle or temple in New York City. At the same time Walter P. Manson, elder in charge of the Mormon establishment in New York, vigorously denies that Mormons in America have practiced polygamy, even in secret, since 1890. At that time the church in its famous "manifesto" announced that it was no longer necessary to practice polygamy in order to enter heaven. This "manifesto" followed the passing of the Edmunds-Tucker Act by Congress, which act made polygamy a crime and imposed severe penalty upon anyone convicted of violating the law.

In answer to such denials from Mormon leaders the Anti-Mormon League is circulating an excerpt from United States Senate document No. 486, Fifty-ninth Congress, First Session, Volume 4, June 11th, 1906, which reads as follows:—

"Since the admission of Utah into the Union, as a State (1896), the authorities of the Mormon Church have continued and encouraged the commission of the crime of polygamy instead

WATSON'S STONE GINGER-BEER

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to be genuine.

\$1.00 per doz.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
Telephone 438.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our Office from 5th Floor, Hotel Munstons, to 4th Floor, York Building, Charter Road.
S. C. ISMAIL & Co.
Hongkong, August 24, 1917. 2026

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

10.45 a.m. — Auction of Household Furniture, Boots and Shoes etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
11 a.m. — Auction of Wicker Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
3.15 p.m. — Opening night of the Frailty-Cow.

General Memoranda.

MONDAY, August 27. — Noon — Auction of Kowloon Island Lot No. 202 at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's Sales Rooms.
TUESDAY, August 28. — 2.30 p.m. — Auction of Furniture, Curtains, Pianos, etc. etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
WEDNESDAY, August 29. — Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock Exchange.
THURSDAY, August 30. — 5.45 p.m. — Inspection of Police Reserve by D.S.P. (R.) in Queen's Statue Square.
FRIDAY, August 31. — Queen of Holland's birthday (1890). Emperor of Japan's birthday (1879).
SATURDAY, Sept. 1. — 12.15 p.m. — H.K. Hotel Co's. Half Yearly Meeting.
8.25 p.m. — Full moon.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.
Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$26 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon. Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit 20 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 2, 3, 4, and 5 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent to us not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 3 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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5, Wyndham Street.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1917.

WHAT IS SLAVERY?

THE verdict of the Jury in the kidnapping case at the Criminal Session yesterday has deprived us of an interesting legal argument on the question whether the social institution in China, generally described as "domestic slavery," is recognised in the British Colony of Hongkong. The case at the Sessions was one in which a man was charged with kidnapping, or attempting to kidnap two young girls whom their mistress in the witness box acknowledged that she had bought from the parents, in the case of one of the children, and in the case of the other, apparently an orphan, from her elder brother, her legal guardian in China. Mr. ALABASTER, Counsel for the defence, strongly pressed the point that the mistress of these girls had not lawful custody of them, as the sale could not be recognised under British law. This legal question was reserved pending the decision of the Jury on the facts of the case. As, by five to two, they found the charge against the prisoner of kidnapping or attempting to kidnap the girls had not been proved, he was discharged, and so the question of "What is Slavery?" does not now come before the Full Court for argument and decision.

The Englishman fresh from home stands aghast at the very idea that "slavery" is possible anywhere under the British flag, and that it should be possible in any British Court of Law for a judge to ask "What is Slavery?" in reference to a human being who has been admittedly sold and paid for as a chattel. Could there be any possible doubt about it? asks the average Englishman. Was not this question answered definitely many years ago, and was it not settled for all time that the British flag should be the symbol of freedom and that under it no man or woman, boy or girl, should be sold as "property"? It has a strange sound to an Englishman who comes fresh to the Colony to read that here in Hongkong, in a British Court of Law, the answer to the question "What is Slavery?" cannot be given off-hand, but needs to be referred to the Full Court for argument and decision.

It is a good many years since this question was last raised in Hongkong. MR. ALABASTER called the Court's attention to the fact that as far back as 1844 the local Legislature passed an ordinance intended to define and promulgate the law relating to slavery in Hongkong, but it was disallowed by the Secretary of State on the ground that the English laws as to slavery extend by their own proper force and authority to Hongkong and require no further definition or promulgation. Sir JOHN DAVIES, who succeeded Sir H. POTTINGER, the Governor who attempted the Slavery Ordinance, in announcing its disallowance gave notice "that the Acts of Parliament for the abolition of slave traffic and slavery extend by

their own proper force and authority to Hongkong, and that these Acts will be enforced by all Her Majesty's officers civil and military within the Colony." Dr. EITEL, who had exhaustively studied the subject, comments on this announcement in his "History of Hongkong" as follows: "The secretly underlying insinuation that Hongkong bond-servitude belongs to the category of slavery as defined by the Slave Trade Acts was a pure fiction, put forward only to gloss over the defeat of the Government in attempting to meddle with Chinese national customs." He also adds that the general question as to what English laws were in force in Hongkong was dealt with by Ordinance (August 19, 1845, and May 6, 1846) when it laid down somewhat vaguely that all laws of England that existed when Hongkong first obtained a local legislature (April 5, 1843) should be deemed in force in the Colony "when applicable."

Notwithstanding the warning given by Sir JOHN DAVIES, it does not appear that any attempt was ever made to enforce the Slave Trade Acts against the Chinese bond-servitude system, which, like bigamy, would seem to have been put in the category of those "social customs" the free exercise of which was secured to the Chinese by Royal proclamation shortly after the territory was ceded to the British Crown. The question came into prominence again thirty-eight years after Hongkong became a British Colony, when Chief Justice SMALLEY in trying a kidnapping case denounced from the Bench the system of purchasing or adopting girls for employment as domestic servants as a form of slavery. The Chief Justice alleged that there were from 10,000 to 20,000 female slaves in the Colony and that this form of slavery flourished only through the failure of Government officers to enforce the existing laws. The action of the Chief Justice caused at first great alarm and excitement among the Chinese, but their fears were allayed when the Governor, who had previously been anxious to institute prosecutions against the purchasers of servant girls, now assured them that he would not allow of any harsh measures dealing with an established Chinese national custom. In the following month Chief Justice SMALLEY again denounced the female servitude system as strongly as ever, called it down-right slavery, and addressed a letter to the Governor on the subject. The matter was eventually referred home, and was reviewed in a debate in the House of Lords. The Attorney General in Hongkong (Mr. G. PHILIPPO) had declared that this practice did not constitute a criminal offence; that parties entering into a transaction of this nature in England would in no way bring themselves within the operation of the criminal law, and that the Police magistrates had no jurisdiction in the matter. Here we may quote Dr. EITEL's summary of the debate in the House of Lords: "Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY, favourably criticising Dr. EITEL's report, stated that the Attorney-General had been wrong in his exposition of the law; but that, on the other hand, the Chief Justice had rushed into wild exaggerations. Lord KIMBERLEY remarked, on the same occasion, that the custom of adoption was deeply interwoven with the forms of Chinese society, and that care must be taken not to confound the habits and institutions of the Chinese with what prevailed in other parts of the world. After this, the brief turmoil caused by the local slavery question disappeared as quickly as it had arisen." And we believe the present is the first time it has reappeared since.

As this article has run much beyond the customary length and much might still be profitably said on the subject, we propose to deal with the question in a further article in to-morrow's issue of the China Mail.

TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most feverish and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Exchange was up a farthing to-day.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the destruction of Louvain by the Germans in 1914.

Mr. P. H. J. G. Jonckheer, General Manager at Hongkong of the Java Pacific line, who has been stopping at summer resorts in Japan, has gone to the United States on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Lintou (well-known in Hongkong) have left Singapore for home, the former on sick leave and the latter to resume nursing work in a military hospital. Mrs. Lintou was instrumental in assisting Lady Smith Dorrison's Hospital bag fund to a considerable extent during her residence in Singapore.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

["China Mail" Service.]

THE SOUTHERN RECALCITRANTS.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23. In compliance with the President's request, the Cabinet is sending several delegates to the South and South-West Provinces to arrange a political compromise.

THE MONARCHISTS.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23. Some disagreement has arisen between the President and the Prime Minister over the question of pardoning the monarchists concerned in the recent Restoration.

THE DUTCH MINISTER AND CHANG HSUN.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23. The Dutch Minister refuses the extradition of Chang Hsun and insists upon his being treated as a political offender.

ENEMY SHIPPING.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23. The enemy ships seized by the authorities are not to be sold but let out on charter.

AGREEMENTS WITH ENEMY SUBJECTS.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23. The Foreign Office has notified the various Foreign Ministers that no agreements made with German or Austrian subjects will be valid unless they have been approved by the Government.

RULE OF THE AIR ROAD.

LORD MONTAGU'S SCHEME FOR EMPIREAN TRAFFIC.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu had some striking proposals to make for the regulation of the great air traffic which he is confident will come about soon after the war. Unless we were to have anarchy in the air, he said in a lecture at the Central Hall, Westminster, there must be regulations strictly enforced by international agreement.

Under his scheme certain air levels would be limited to certain classes of traffic. The first 2,000 ft. should be prohibited to all traffic except to the owner of the soil or for purposes of landing, while the lower altitudes should be used only by machines with silenced engines.

The lowest flying level would be reserved for commercial planes, on the ground that they will want to operate as cheaply as possible. Above this would be a level for general air traffic, also silenced, while from 6,000 ft. to 10,000 ft. would be the stratum for the official planes of each nation. These would be used by naval, military and civil forces and by the necessary air policemen.

Above 10,000 ft. Lord Montagu proposes that the levels should be internationalised, free to all, provided pilots comply with rules for meeting and overtaking, and that their craft are passed as airworthy. Aircraft desiring to leave their own levels would, of course, use their wireless to ask permission from national or international flying authorities. The British Empire, he remarked, was in a peculiarly favourable position for our widely separated possessions will enable us to proceed round the world, over land and sea, without asking for concessions from any nation.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE MAGISTRACY.

LARCENY FROM A DWELLING.

In Mrs. Wood's Court this morning, a Chinese coolie was charged with breaking into No. 21 Swallow Street and stealing a table valued at \$2.

In answer to the charge defendant pleaded not guilty and stated that he was merely visiting a friend living in the house from where he was alleged to have stolen the table.

The folk of a grocer's shop, who arrested the defendant, said the table was given to his master by a former resident who left the house. Witness arrested defendant as he was leaving the house. He added that when he arrested the defendant the latter attempted to stab him with a knife.

After hearing further evidence His Worship sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour.

OBSTRUCTION BY PRIVATE RICKSHAWS.

Mr. A. David's coolie was brought before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning on the charge of causing obstruction by leaving his rickshaw unattended in Lee House Street.

Inspector Garrod informed His Worship that the Police had a lot of trouble with private rickshaw coolies in Lee House Street who, in spite of repeated warnings, have taken no heed. His Worship imposed a fine of \$4.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

In Mr. Dyer Ball's Court this morning a coolie was charged with assaulting a Chinese in Wing Woo Street.

The complainant said he identified defendant as one of a party of four men who attacked him in Wing Woo Street yesterday.

The defendant pleaded not guilty stating that complainant was mistaken. After further evidence was heard His Worship dismissed the case.

OBSTRUCTING THE PAVEMENT.

Mr. F. Ellis, manager of the Exile Garage, was summoned before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning on the charge of allowing his employees to sit on stools outside the Garage thus obstructing the pavement.

Mr. Gardiner appeared for the defendant. After evidence was heard the defendant promised to remove the obstruction and His Worship imposed no fine.

DISCRIMINATING RICKSHAW COOLIES.

Mr. Thomas A. Loughlin, manager of the Bank Line Ltd., appeared before Mr. Dyer Ball to charge a rickshaw coolie with refusing to accept him as a fare. Complainant said that it is a custom amongst the rickshaw coolies at Happy Valley to discriminate against those who do not pay more than the legal fare.

Defendant told His Worship that he was already engaged by another gentleman that morning; that was why he could not accept complainant as a fare.

After further evidence was heard His Worship imposed a fine of \$5.

FRAUDULENT SCALES.

A shopkeeper at Wanchai Road was fined \$3 by Mr. Dyer Ball this morning for having in his possession scales 6% against the purchaser; and a stall holder in Wanchai Market, using scales registering 7% against the purchaser, was fined \$5.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE AN OFFICIAL.

CHARGE AGAINST A JAPANESE.

Mr. Kishiburo Tugaki, innkeeper of Tong Seng & Co., of No. 10 Queen's Road Central, was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood this afternoon to answer a charge of attempting to bribe Mr. John Daniel Lloyd, of the Imports & Exports Dept., with a gold watch on the 18th of August, in the Offices of the Imports & Exports Dept., with a view to influence Mr. Lloyd in his duty as a public servant.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, defended.

Mr. Longinotto, of the Crown Solicitor's Office, opening the case for the Crown, said the defendant had dealt largely in the exportation of iron piping and other metals, and in that respect had come in frequent contact with Mr. Lloyd (of the Imports & Exports Department). On the 18th inst. defendant sent a clerk to call on Mr. Lloyd to obtain an export permit. This permit was

not granted. The defendant then called personally on Mr. Lloyd and left a parcel on his desk with the words "please accept." Mr. Lloyd took the parcel unopened to Mr. Trutman (the Acting Superintendent). This parcel was opened by Mr. Lloyd in the presence of Mr. Trutman, and it was found to contain a gold watch and chain of considerable value.

Mr. Lloyd gave evidence bearing out the assistant Crown Solicitor's statement. In the course of his evidence witness mentioned that previously, on the 6th inst., defendant had informed the witness that it was very difficult to see him in his office and asked witness for his home address.

Mr. Jenkin: Do you make it a practice to give your home address to ordinary traders?

Witness: Yes, if they ask for it.

Mr. Jenkin: Have you done this before?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Jenkin: To what persons have you in the past year given your home address?

Witness: I cannot say, but I would give my private address to a trader or anyone who would ask for it.

Mr. Jenkin: In order that he may call and see you?

Witness: Yes.

The witness then continued his evidence and said that the defendant had called on him at his residence on the 6th inst. and had a business conversation with him in the presence of Mr. Schofield. The conversation held concerned the shipment of pig-iron and steel plates.

Mr. Jenkin: Did the defendant say anything in that conversation that was intended to influence your conduct as a public servant?

Witness: No.

Mr. Jenkin: Was the watch in question the first present you received in such a manner?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Jenkin: Do you know of any reason why the defendant should give you a present of this sort?

Witness: No.

Mr. Trutman, Acting Superintendent of Imports and Exports, then gave evidence to the effect that the defendant visited him on the 13th inst., and that later that afternoon, Mr. Lloyd brought a gold watch and chain into his office and explained how it had been presented to him.

Mr. Jenkin then submitted that according to Mr. Lloyd's evidence there was nothing in the defendant's conduct to show that he had attempted to influence Mr. Lloyd in his duty as a public servant. There was, therefore, no case of attempted bribery against defendant.

His Worship made a note of what Mr. Jenkin had said, and committed the defendant for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, fixing bail at \$5,000.

DEMOCRATIC ARCHBISHOP.

DRE LANG PROPHESIES BRIGHT FUTURE FOR LABOUR.

He could not imagine the old system of private property in industry surviving long, said the Archbishop of York to the members of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce.

Industrial changes after the war would be far-reaching, and it was inconsistent with the development of that democratic spirit which the war had helped to foster that the old system should continue.

There must be an increase in the quality and quantity of production, and this involved co-operation between capital, management and labour. Capital must be prepared to receive less, and labour must be assured of its just share in the distribution of reward.

The most hopeful method of securing co-operation was to establish Boards representative of capital and labour to regulate matters of common concern, and for its success it depended primarily on a new spirit in which each side should really try to appreciate the position, and to sympathise with the problems of the other.

Three feet nothing was a minister's son, and possessed in full measure that double portion of original sin with which minister's children are usually credited. The only hopeful thing about him was that he seemed to be conscious of his handicap. "So one night, when saying his prayers, he used a revised version of his own. 'Gentle Jesus, meek and mild,' he prayed, 'look upon a little scamp.'

In one of the most business-like Government offices, says a writer in a London paper, there were various admonitory notices exhibited for the benefit of visitors. One is:—
Be Brief!
Sit down!
We Don't Interrupt!

Another, which smacks of American origin, is:—
I am somewhat of a liar myself, but go on with your story. I am listening. If the official in question were making inquiries of visitors, which he may sometimes have to do, the following threat might have a disconcerting effect on the latter. It reads:—
I could be arrested for what I think of you!

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman & Co's Freight Circular, dated 18th August, says:—

Since we reported on 4th inst. the quiet tone of our market has remained unaltered and little business has been negotiated on either trip or time charter basis. The Saigon to Hongkong rate has weakened slightly. Whereas when we last went to press \$1.12 was the ruling rate, fixture of a small outsider has since been put through at \$1.10 per cwt. but with seemingly small demand. Little further business has been negotiated for a round trip Hongkong to Saigon on Hongkong on lumpsum basis of \$43,500. At time of going to press only a small enquiry for tonnage at a cent or two over the dollar rate from Saigon for 1st January to 24th July 1917, amounting to 50,000 tons as compared with 50,000 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white round sifted rice stands at \$3.60 per cwt. f.o.b. Saigon for August to September shipment.

Export of rice from Saigon for January to 24th July 1917, amounting to 50,000 tons as compared with 50,000 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white round sifted rice stands at \$3.60 per cwt. f.o.b. Saigon for August to September shipment.

Saigon to Japan—Saigon to Japan:—Remain as previously advised. There is a demand in this direction. Offers at \$1.40 have been made without takers and tonnage could probably be placed at a little over this figure.

Bangkok to Hongkong.—The rate in this direction is very strong. We last reported \$1.70 as the ruling rate for inside the bar loading and this has strengthened to the extent that quotations were made at \$1.80 \$1.80 for inside and outside the bar loading respectively. Fixture of a small outsider is reported at latter rate and a medium sized local steamer has been fixed at \$1.80 for inside and \$1.84 for outside the bar loading.

Newchwang to Canton.—We have still nothing to report.

Coal.—There is still a strong demand for coal tonnage Japan to southern ports, but in the absence of bottoms it is difficult to state a rate although it is possible that, with offers at \$3.50 per ton, tonnage might be cleared for the latter part of the year loading Moji to Singapore. With regard to local basins, stocks of Hongkong Coal at this port are fairly good so that there is little demand. A small steamer of about 300 tons has however been fixed for a number of trips at \$9.25 per ton.

Fixtures reported:—Hongkong to Hongkong 4 trips \$9.25 per ton.

STOP PRESS NEWS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

NOW IN LENS.

BUT VERY HARD FIGHTING CONTINUES.

STATEMENT BY DIRECTOR OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

General Maurice, the Director of Military Operations on the General Staff, says that the Germans are fighting very hard, with many guns, at Lens, but we are now right into the town from the north-west to the south-west. He declares that since July 31 the enemy, owing to exhaustion and losses, had to withdraw more than double the number of Divisions from the British front than we had to withdraw.

The meaning of the false claims of victories in the German communiqués was that the German people had to be encouraged in view of their accumulating sufferings and inconveniences, as, for example, German railway traffic frequently breaking down, coal getting scarce, etc.

The Germans recently transferred many troops from the French front to the British front.

Regarding the Italian offensive, really important successes have been gained which might lead to very important developments.

The Russian breakdown had not yet involved serious strategic disadvantages.

In connection with the recent German claim that they had taken 40,000 Russian prisoners, this is surprisingly low; moreover half of them were not armed.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

INSPECTION. All ranks will parade at Central Station at 5.45 p.m. sharp on Thursday, August 30th. Uniform, Helmets and Rifles.

No exemption will be granted on business or any other ground than that of medical unfitness.

Recruits will not parade. The parade will March Past in Columns of Four in Queen's Statue Square. Mounted Police will fall in at Stables at 6.15 p.m.

Amphibious Platoon will parade without carriages and stretchers. (Sgd.) T. E. Houn. A.S.P. (R.).

One hopes that the British Government will not go in for reprisals, as urged by a citizens' meeting in London. Let's not bear all the burden with the device we required a year ago for Women and children first!—Chinese Tribune.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE RUSSO-RUMANIAN FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL WORK BY THE RUMANIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, states:—

We retired, under pressure, in the direction of Tukkum.

The enemy penetrated our trenches at Zhoryst, but a counter-attack drove him out.

The enemy occupied a height, to the north-west of Kazlovec, but a counter-attack restored the position.

Fighting continues in the direction of Okeac.

The Rumanians repulsed attacks at Sovcia.

The Germans unsuccessfully attacked in the direction of Focani.

A Rumanian communiqué states that on August 11, 1917, the enemy attacks to the north of Susta valley, slightly forced us back, but very dashing counter-attacks drove back the enemy as far as Susta valley and Saturni, to the south-east of Pancia.

Up to the present time we have taken 500 prisoners.

The enemy attacks between Slanica and Tigoceni were driven back, almost everywhere, in disorder.

KING GEORGE CONGRATULATES RUMANIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Press Bureau announces that the King has telegraphed to the King of Rumania expressing his admiration of the magnificent way in which the Russo-Rumanian army is fighting. His Majesty said that the British people were closely following the course of the great battle and the French and the British were striking hard at the common enemy, and will continue to render the Russo-Rumanians every possible assistance.

JAPANESE TROOPS FOR RUSSIAN FRONT.

A GLORIOUS DAWN.

PARIS, Aug. 23.

Le Petit Journal announces that the difficulties in the way of Japanese intervention in Europe have been removed and a glorious dawn will be symbolised by the appearance of the Japanese flag on the Russian front.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Silver Market is firm.

ZEEBRUGGE BOMBED.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Admiralty announces that the Naval Air Service bombed, yesterday morning, the shipping and batteries at Zeebrugge and also Ghislies and an aerodrome at Machies.

All the machines returned safely.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23.

The Telegram states that British ships bombarded Zeebrugge.

THE GREAT FIRE AT SALONIKA.

SALONIKA, Aug. 23.

The fire was most awe-inspiring; an avenue of flame a mile wide devouring everything in its course.

The entire business quarter and the whole of the sea front have been destroyed, and the loss is enormous. It is estimated that the insurance loss is between two and three millions sterling.

The Allied military authorities gave their utmost assistance, though the scarcity of water was a tremendous drawback.

Each Allied Army is caring for the destitute, the British alone tending 30,000.

While the fire was burning three enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs.

GERMANY REACHING OUT FOR PEACE.

ILLUMINATING SPEECH BY NEW FOREIGN SECRETARY.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 23.

In the Reichstag, Dr. Kuehlmann, the new Foreign Secretary, in an illuminating speech, deprecated a policy based on force alone, and advocated a policy based on justice as well as upon force. He emphasised the importance of studying public opinion in enemy countries, so that a peace offer should not be made untimely for a sharp word appearing in a conciliatory spirit is appearing. He affirmed that the last year of the war was probably beginning.

THE AIR RAID.

BRITISH SQUADRONS GIVING SATISFACTION.

EIGHT ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The fact that the last effort of the Gotha machines resulted in eight enemy aeroplanes, raiders and escorts being brought down and the continued fine achievements at Dunkirk shows that our squadrons are giving satisfaction.

Ten Gotha machines first attacked Ramsgate and were met by a tremendous gun fire. Soon a Gotha was hit in the petrol tank and fell in flames, the pilot descending on an even keel. A second was shortly afterwards hit and, in a spectacular manner, hurtled from a great altitude to the sea shore.

Crowds of bathers watched the battle in the brilliant sunshine and were thrilled by the "Archies" shooting and our airmen's intrepid attack; one, despite the shelling, diving in and out among the enemy, whose formation was entirely broken up.

A bomb killed four men who were taking refuge in a store on the sea shore, and an aerial torpedo demolished a hospital building, killing a patient and wounding several others.

Eight of the Gothas afterwards proceeded via Deal, where the "Archies" drove them off, to Dover, and dropped six bombs, killing three people and injuring several. The damage done was slight.

Twenty-four Gotha machines were counted.

Over the Isle of Thanet, heroic fighting, amidst heavy shelling, was witnessed.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST.

The Press Bureau announces that the total casualties due to yesterday's air raid on Ramsgate and Dover is eleven killed and 26 injured.

AMERICAN WAR MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.

The Food Control Board is negotiating to divert food stuffs, consigned to neutrals and held up in America, to Belgium, where food is urgently needed.

INCREASING THE INCOME TAX.

A 67 PER CENT. TAX ON AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES.

The Senate has adopted an amendment to the War Tax Bill, greatly increasing surtaxes on incomes over \$100,000. If the Bill becomes law, the incomes of the leading millionaires will be taxed up to 67 per cent.

THE SUBMARINE PIRACY.

PARIS, Aug. 22.

The French shipping returns for the week ending August 19 state:—

Arrivals 1,040
Departures 1,012
Vessels sunk (over 1,600 tons) 5
Vessels sunk (under 1,600 tons) 4
Vessels unsuccessfully attacked 8

ITALIAN SHIPPING REPORT.

ROME, Aug. 22.

The Italian shipping returns for the week ending August 18 state:—

Arrivals 400
Departures 457
Vessels sunk (steamers) 2
Vessels sunk (sailing ships) 8
Unsuccessfully attacked (steamers) 2

A MASTER REMEDY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is master over cramp colic, dysentery, and all intestinal pains. One dose relieves, a second dose is rarely necessary to effect a cure. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH FRONT. FURTHER ADVANCES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There were successful operations this morning eastward and north eastward of Ypres for the capture of the series of strong points at fortified farms astride the Ypres-Menin Road, and between the Ypres-Roulers railway and Langemarke.

There was bitter fighting at all points and the enemy repeatedly counter-attacked, our artillery and machine-gun fire inflicting heavy losses.

The struggle was most fierce on the high ground in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Menin road, where we advanced to a depth of 500 yards on a mile-front. We captured an important observation position, also the western portion of Inverness Copse. Our line further north was advanced to a maximum depth of over half-a-mile on a front of two-and-a-half miles. The enemy resisted most stubbornly.

We captured 250 prisoners. Owing to the obstinate nature of the fighting these are unusually small in proportion to the enemy's total losses. We took 104 prisoners yesterday at Lens, making 1,374 since the 13th inst., and in addition, 34 machine guns and 21 trench-mortars.

There were fierce air-fightings. We brought down twelve and drove down five enemy aeroplanes. Twelve of ours are missing.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

A German official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—British attacks eastward of Ypres on a 15 kilometres front failed with heavy losses.

THE FIGHTING AT LENS.

BOILING BATTLE.

LONDON, August 22.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says there was a furious battle the whole of yesterday around Lens.

The latest news is that the Canadians are holding their gains on the western fringe of the city, but north of the railway the situation is not clear owing to the sway of the great fight. It is increasingly clear that the enemy, yesterday, had organised a big attack, possibly with the idea of retaking Hill 70. Its synchronisation with the renewed Canadian offensive upset his whole plans, but the enemy is putting up a formidable fight with fresh troops and the heaviest artillery fire yet experienced.

At Lens the First Prussian Guards Reserve Division is the latest to be thrown in to try and retrieve the situation. Between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon the battle was simply boiling. The Germans launched two counter-attacks north of the railway, and streams of men emerged from cellars and the heart of ruined mounds where houses once stood. When the last of these had been fought to a finish, the Canadians at one place counted over 100 Prussian corpses on a hundred yards of front. It is mainly a soldiers' battle, and methods of frightfulness are impossible owing to endangering one's own people equally with the adversary. Few prisoners were taken last evening. It appears that the Boche's barrage started five minutes before our yesterday morning, but luckily our infantry had been formed for the attack. The German trenches were packed, and our artillery inflicted heavy slaughter.

It looks as if the Germans realise they must retake Hill 70 or quit Lens. What further price they are prepared to pay for this effort remains to be seen.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

A French communiqué states:—The enemy at night time violently bombarded different points of our first-line on the Aisne.

The Germans made several strong attacks in the region of Mennejean farm, east of Braye, south Le Dorelle, between Ailles and the Horstbise Monument, and the California Plateau.

We entirely maintained our positions everywhere and took prisoners.

We repulsed a violent counter-attack yesterday evening between Hill 304 and Mortomme.

A brilliant counter-offensive drove out the enemy from elements in which he had gained a footing on our new front line.

We captured 80 prisoners.

Our reconnoiters rushed on as far as the edge of Forges village.

The enemy made several attempts to drive us back from the positions we won on the right bank of the Meuse, notably north of Mornant Farm and Hill 344.

Our fire broke up, with great losses, the attacking waves, which did not reach our lines at any point.

Attacks with liquid fire north of Courrières Wood merely increased the enemy's losses.

Since the 20th inst., we have captured 6,116 unwounded prisoners, including 154 officers (not including the prisoners taken yesterday), also 600 wounded prisoners from dugouts. We also captured important booty, especially in three tunnels at Mortomme, where the dressing-stations with their electrical apparatus were found intact. We captured here a whole regimental staff, a corps commander, and an officer of engineers.

ENEMY GAS RESERVOIRS DESTROYED.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

A French communiqué states:—The artillery duels were somewhat violent in the regions of Braye and Cerny.

Our batteries in Champagne carried out an effective fire and destroyed more enemy gas reservoirs.

On the Verdun front the enemy reacted in the course of the day with artillery, especially on the left of the Meuse.

The enemy did not attempt to attack our new positions. Six enemy aeroplanes were destroyed in air fights, and five others fell damaged.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 22.

A German communiqué states:—Artillery fire on the coast and from Bixschotte to Warneton was again intense.

Fresh fighting is developing at Lens. The French gained ground at Avo-court Wood and Samogneux.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

MANY NEW SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

An Italian official report states:—The battle is raging on the whole front. We are overcoming the resistance northward of Gorizia and gaining new successes along the whole line of battle.

Our prisoners have now reached 13,511.

We captured 30 guns and a great quantity of booty.

Our aeroplanes held the mastery of the air. They bombarded enemy troops and caused conflagrations in the communications everywhere.

We repulsed attacks in the Trentino and Carnia. The enemy's bigger attack in the Ledro Valley failed after a lively struggle.

AUSTRIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Correspondents state that the Austrian counter-attack on the Carso front with 120 battalions was repulsed in disorder.

The enemy centre on the Carso is broken, menacing the whole left flank. A deserter revealed the whereabouts of a cavern holding a detachment, which was wiped out. Numerous machine-guns were captured.

Several caverns at Monte Santo and San Marco fell in, wiping out whole battalions.

It is stated that a million Austrians are operating against the Italians.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

An Austrian official message, transmitted by wireless, states: Eastward of Canale we abandoned the village of Vrb. Enemy attacks southward of Descla and eastward of Gorizia and Bigla failed. After a most severe struggle at Carso we undertook minor defensive retirements. The Italians re-attacked this morning.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

VARYING SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

A Russian official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—The Germans took the offensive at Inkum and drove back our cavalry advance posts.

There was a vigorous German artillery fire in the Divinsk and Brody regions.

The enemy attacked south-westward of the town of Sereth, and occupied a fortified height.

Fighting continues in the direction of Okna with varying success.

THE AIR RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

HOSPITAL DAMAGED.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

According to a British official announcement this morning's raiders dropped bombs over Dover, Margate and Ramsgate. Eleven were killed and thirteen injured at Dover and Ramsgate. A number of houses and a hospital were damaged. One enemy pilot was rescued slightly injured.

One or at the most two, of the airships which were riding the Yorkshire coast last night ventured overland. Twelve high explosive and thirteen incendiary bombs were dropped on three villages near the coast wrecking a chapel and damaging several houses. One person was injured.

FIVE ENEMY MACHINES DRIVEN DOWN.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Three machines from Dunkirk indecisively engaged twelve Gothas 35 miles northward of Nieuport and chased them to Zeebrugge. Another patrol of ten machines engaged 25 of the enemy while the escorting scouts waiting the raiders from England drove down at least five completely out of control. Accurate counting is impossible owing to the close fighting. All of our machines returned.

GOTHA MACHINES ATTACKED.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Admiralty announces that Naval aeroplanes attacked ten Gothas in the vicinity of Ramsgate at a height of 11,000 feet and shot down one in addition to the two already reported. They chased the remainder overseas. One of our pilots fired 300 rounds of ammunition at one enemy machine, in which both gunners appeared to be killed as they did not return the fire even at twenty yards.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, states:—Our aviators successfully bombed towns on the English coast.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR AND THE PAPAL NOTE.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Continuing his statement before the Main Committee of the Reichstag, Dr. Michaelis denied that the Pope's proposal was inspired by the Central Powers and declared that it was the spontaneous decision of the head of the Catholic Church. The Chancellor, though assuming an attitude of reserve with regard to details, asserted that the note corresponded with the position of the German policy taken up since December 12 last, that Germany sympathetically regarded every attempt to inspire peace thoughts among the peoples. Germany particularly greeted the Pope's action which the Pontiff has endeavoured to base on impartiality and justice. Regarding the answer to the note, Germany was communicating with her allies. Negotiations were not yet completed and he would discuss the subject further when the answer was ready.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE EAST FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Sir Edwin Montagu, Secretary of State for India, states, in connection with the employment of disabled officers in India, that banks and firms having branches in the East who are in a position to offer such employment, have been invited to communicate with the India Office, when they will be placed in direct communication with approved applicants, with all the essential information regarding them.

It is not anticipated, however, that many such candidates are likely to be immediately available.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R.

DETAIL.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, the 26th August, to the morning of Sunday, the 2nd Sept.:—A Coy. H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer: Lieut. E. Evan Jones. Next for duty: H.K.V.C.

PARADES FOR NEXT WEEK.

Monday, 27th instant:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Osberry. Dress: Drill order.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section: The following will attend Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue:—For Helio-graph Instruction: Lieut. Cpl. Goldsmith and Mayes and Ptes. Higginbotham and Cosart. For Flag Drill: Ptes. Mattingley, Wilson and Gumpertz. Remainder will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work under Lieut. Sergt. Crawford. Fall in at monument 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Tuesday, 28th instant:—A and B Coys., Recruits and Machine Gun Section on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon Dock Section at Kowloon Docks at 5.15 p.m. for Tests of Elementary Training, Musketry. Dress: Drill order except Kowloon Dock Section which may parade in plain clothes. Officers and N.C.O.s will continue conducting the tests laid down in Paras. 297-299 Chap. IV, Musketry Regulations Part I, 1909 (reprint 1914). Copies of the paras. referred to may be obtained on application at the Orderly Room. Every man including exempted members must attend this parade.

Thursday, 30th instant:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Osberry. Dress: Drill order.

Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section: The following will attend Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue:—For Helio-graph Instruction: Lieut. Cpl. Goldsmith and Mayes and Ptes. Higginbotham and Cosart. For Flag Drill: Ptes. Mattingley, Wilson and Gumpertz. Remainder will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work under Lieut. Sergt. Crawford. Fall in at monument 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Friday, 31st instant:—A and B Coys. and Recruits on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon Dock Section at Kowloon Docks at 5.15 p.m. for Tests of Elementary Training Musketry. Dress: Drill order except Kowloon Dock Section which may parade in plain clothes. Every man including exempted members must attend this parade.

STENOGR.

No. 641 Pte. B. G. Herbert is permitted to resign on joining the Hongkong Police Reserve.

No. 547 Pte. W. J. Hodge is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

NOTICE.

Men warned for guard are strictly forbidden to send substitutes without permission of the Officer Commanding, which will be granted only in cases of sickness. Applications for exemption accompanied by medical certificate must be sent to the adjutant by noon of the previous day.

ENEMY GAS RESERVOIRS DESTROYED.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

A French communiqué states:—The artillery duels were somewhat violent in the regions of Braye and Cerny.

Our batteries in Champagne carried out an effective fire and destroyed more enemy gas reservoirs.

On the Verdun front the enemy reacted in the course of the day with artillery, especially on the left of the Meuse.

The enemy did not attempt to attack our new positions. Six enemy aeroplanes were destroyed in air fights, and five others fell damaged.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 22.

A German communiqué states:—Artillery fire on the coast and from Bixschotte to Warneton was again intense.

Fresh fighting is developing at Lens. The French gained ground at Avo-court Wood and Samogneux.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

MANY NEW SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

An Italian official report states:—The battle is raging on the whole front. We are overcoming the resistance northward of Gorizia and gaining new successes along the whole line of battle.

Our prisoners have now reached 13,511.

We captured 30 guns and a great quantity of booty.

Our aeroplanes held the mastery of the air. They bombarded enemy troops and caused conflagrations in the communications everywhere.

We repulsed attacks in the Trentino and Carnia. The enemy's bigger attack in the Ledro Valley failed after a lively struggle.

AUSTRIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Correspondents state that the Austrian counter-attack on the Carso front with 120 battalions was repulsed in disorder.

The enemy centre on the Carso is broken, menacing the whole left flank. A deserter revealed the whereabouts of a cavern holding a detachment, which was wiped out. Numerous machine-guns were captured.

Several caverns at Monte Santo and San Marco fell in, wiping out whole battalions.

It is stated that a million Austrians are operating against the Italians.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

An Austrian official message, transmitted by wireless, states: Eastward of Canale we abandoned the village of Vrb. Enemy attacks southward of Descla and eastward of Gorizia and Bigla failed. After a most severe struggle at Carso we undertook minor defensive retirements. The Italians re-attacked this morning.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

VARYING SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

A Russian official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—The Germans took the offensive at Inkum and drove back our cavalry advance posts.

There was a vigorous German artillery fire in the Divinsk and Brody regions.

The enemy attacked south-westward of the town of Sereth, and occupied a fortified height.

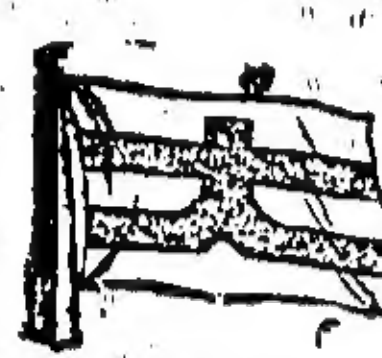
Fighting continues in the direction of Okna with varying success.

THE AIR RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS.
LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.
LONDON, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.
Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.
For PASSENGER RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, Etc. apply to—
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS
FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
"CHICAGO MARU"..... Tuesday, 28th August at 3 p.m.
"MEXICO MARU"..... Friday, 14th Sept. at Noon.
"HAWAII MARU"..... Wednesday, 28th Sept. at Noon.
FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.
"JUNTA MARU"..... Sunday, 30th Aug. at Noon.
"SOSHI MARU"..... Friday, 31st Aug. at 10 a.m.
"AMAKUSA MARU"..... Sunday, 3rd Sept. at Noon.
These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.
AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.
BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.
JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS
APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744, & 745

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE
(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND").
ROTTERDAM LLOYD ROYAL MAIL LINE
(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSE LLOYD").
Joint Service
Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	Tons	Sails
"VONDEL"	10,000	1st September
"ORANJE"	8,000	15th September
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	15,000	28th September

Three superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class cabin passengers.
For further particulars please apply to
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, AGENTS.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS for BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malacca Coast).

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly		

For freight and further particulars apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

For sailing dates Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Aug. 23, Daylight
SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	Aug. 23, at 3 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	KANTOW	Aug. 23, Daylight
SHANGHAI	YINCHOW	Aug. 26, Daylight
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	KUICHOW	Aug. 28, at Noon
SHANGHAI	CHENGTAI	Aug. 28, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHENGLANG	Aug. 30, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU".

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidsides; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidsides; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
MANILA	YUENSANG	Monday, Aug. 27, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Tuesday, Aug. 28, at Noon
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Saturday, Sept. 1, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.
SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Saturday.
HAIPHONG LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.
TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.
Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

General Managers.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	SATURDAY, 25th August at 3 p.m.
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 28th August at 12 Noon

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. General Managers.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIIPPON MARU	11,000	25th August at 10.30 a.m.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	7th September
PERIA MARU	9,000	22nd September
KOREA MARU	18,000	5th October
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	15th October
TENYO MARU	22,000	26th October

(Omit call at Shanghai.)

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALNEO OBZU, BAILEA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons
ANYO MARU	18,500
KIYO MARU	17,200
SEIYO MARU	14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports or call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to—
T. DAIGO, AGENT, KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous cargo area. Consignees of Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be counter-signed. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 13th, August at 10 a.m. All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after August 14th, 1917 will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

R. C. MORTON, General Agents.

Hongkong, August 7, 1917. 201

INTIMATIONS

SILIMPON (SEBATHIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOR COAL CO., LTD., are pleased to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL delivered into Bunkers at SEBATHIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATHIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers), are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibak Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1057

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HIGH CLASS
PIANOS FOR
SALE OR
HIRE.
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A SPECIALITY.

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All Electric Trains Pass Entrance.
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Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA." J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1905)	50
HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY	50
NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (By Rev. G. A. Bumbury, M.A.)	50
Part I—Mammals and Birds	50
Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes	50
THE MISSIONS-STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches)	1.00
CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK (by E. J. Little)	20
SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM	20
WASHINGTON BOOKS (for men)	20

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APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

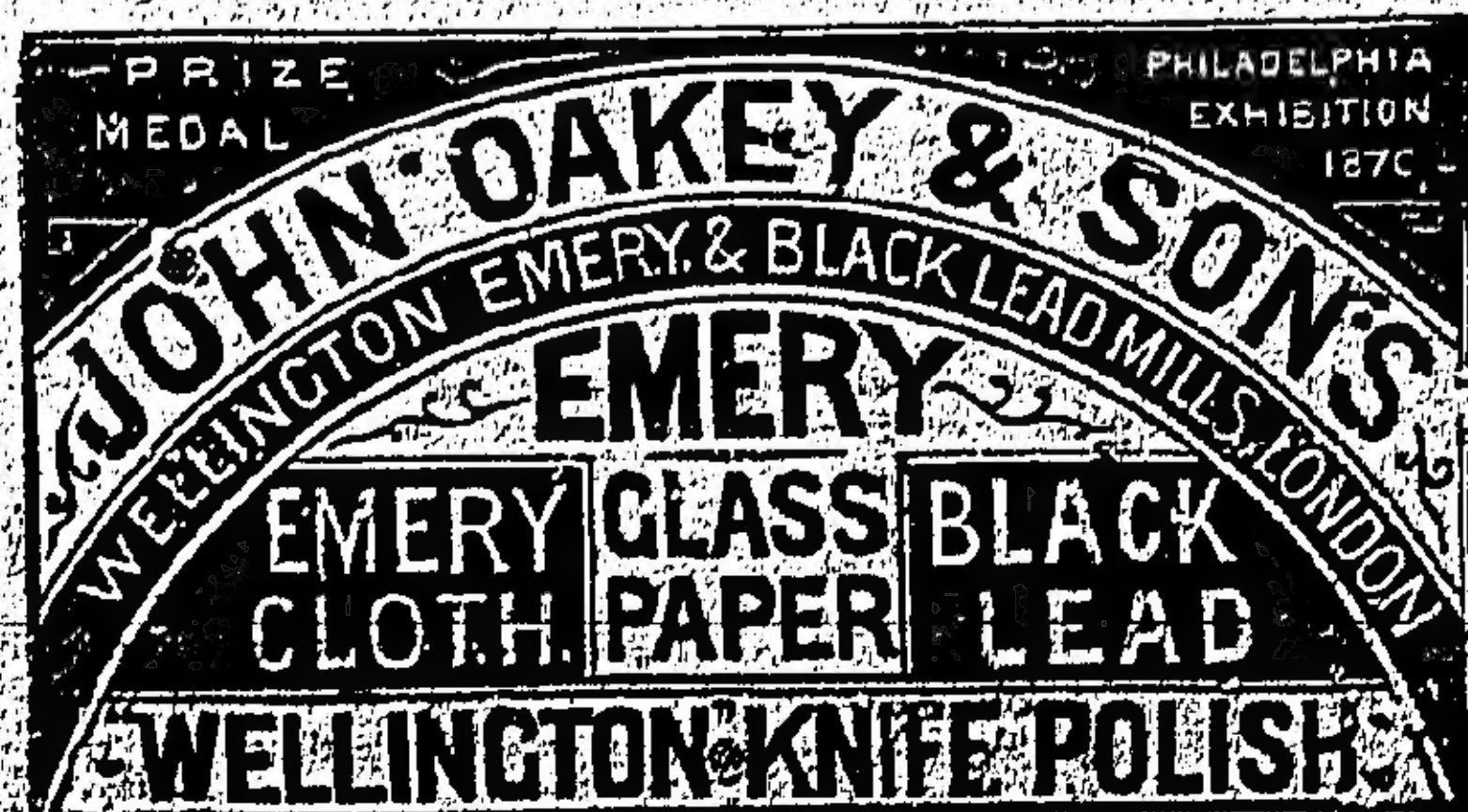
The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD. AGENTS

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, or any of the numerous ailments of the brain, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, headache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-colored water, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health and dependency which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerve, arrests all wasting, wasting diseases, restores the fading energies and imparts new life and vigor to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. VETARZO Blood Medicine. See next insertion for fuller particulars. Send stamped addressed envelopes for Free Booklet, or P.O. 275 for Trial Bottle of either remedy: VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 608 PINE OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else as profit—do not accept it but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. SOLD BY BOOTHS, CASH CHEMISTS.



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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU, Capt. Shinobe, Tons 12,500	SATURDAY, 25th August, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU, Capt. Noma, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 2,000	FRIDAY, 14th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	BENTEN MARU, Capt. Yamamoto, Tons 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 29th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	KITANO MARU, Capt. Cope, Tons 18,000	SUNDAY, 2nd Oct. at 11 a.m.
	HIRANO MARU, Capt. Fries, Tons 18,000	SATURDAY, 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	FUJIBIKI MARU, Capt. Iizawa, Tons 21,000	SATURDAY, 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	ASAHI MARU, Capt. Kosaka, Tons 8,000	SATURDAY, 25th August
KOBE	PENANG MARU, Capt. Kishibiki, Tons 10,000	SATURDAY, 1st Sept.
	TOTOMI MARU, Capt. Kamada, Tons 8,000	SATURDAY, 8th Sept.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA, BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNS, VILLE and BRISBANE.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.
§ Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
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For dates of departure and further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 225 & 232.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

STRENGTH.

Sapper J. F. Anderson joined the Corps on 22.8.17. is allotted Corps No. 2109 and posted to Engineer Company.

LEAVE.

No. 1372 Sergt. R. Henderson is granted 14 months leave from 22.8.17. No. 1478 Corp. E. P. Seta is granted 6 months leave from 1.9.17. No. 1608 Sapper J. R. Gordon is granted extension of leave while employed on the s.s. "Hai Ching" from 22.8.17.

PARADES.

Monday, 27th instant: 6.10 p.m. Central Section M. G. Co. drill at Victoria Park. Hongkong residents are invited by lunch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

6.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. and Scouts Company on Murray Parade Ground. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corps, Grimes, Edmonds and Edmonds and Lee-Corps. Parade.

Tuesday, 28th instant: 7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M. G. Detachment at Headquarters.

7.30 a.m. Belchers Section at Belchers Battery.

6.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. and Scouts Company on Murray Parade Ground. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

Wednesday, 29th instant: 7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M. G. Detachment at Headquarters.

7.30 a.m. Belchers Section at Belchers Battery.

6.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. and Scouts Company on Murray Parade Ground. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

Thursday, 30th instant: 7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M. G. Detachment at Headquarters.

7.30 a.m. Belchers Section at Belchers Battery.

6.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. and Scouts Company on Murray Parade Ground. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

Friday, 31st instant: 7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M. G. Detachment at Headquarters.

7.30 a.m. Belchers Section at Belchers Battery.

6.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. and Scouts Company on Murray Parade Ground. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

Saturday, 1st Sept: 7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M. G. Detachment at Headquarters.

7.30 a.m. Belchers Section at Belchers Battery.

6.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. and Scouts Company on Murray Parade Ground. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

Sunday, 2nd Sept: 7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M. G. Detachment at Headquarters.

7.30 a.m. Belchers Section at Belchers Battery.

6.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. and Scouts Company on Murray Parade Ground. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

Monday, 3rd Sept: 7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M. G. Detachment at Headquarters.

7.30 a.m. Belchers Section at Belchers Battery.

6.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. and Scouts Company on Murray Parade Ground. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

Tuesday, 4th Sept: 7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M. G. Detachment at Headquarters.

7.30 a.m. Belchers Section at Belchers Battery.

6.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. and Scouts Company on Murray Parade Ground. Tests of Elementary Training.

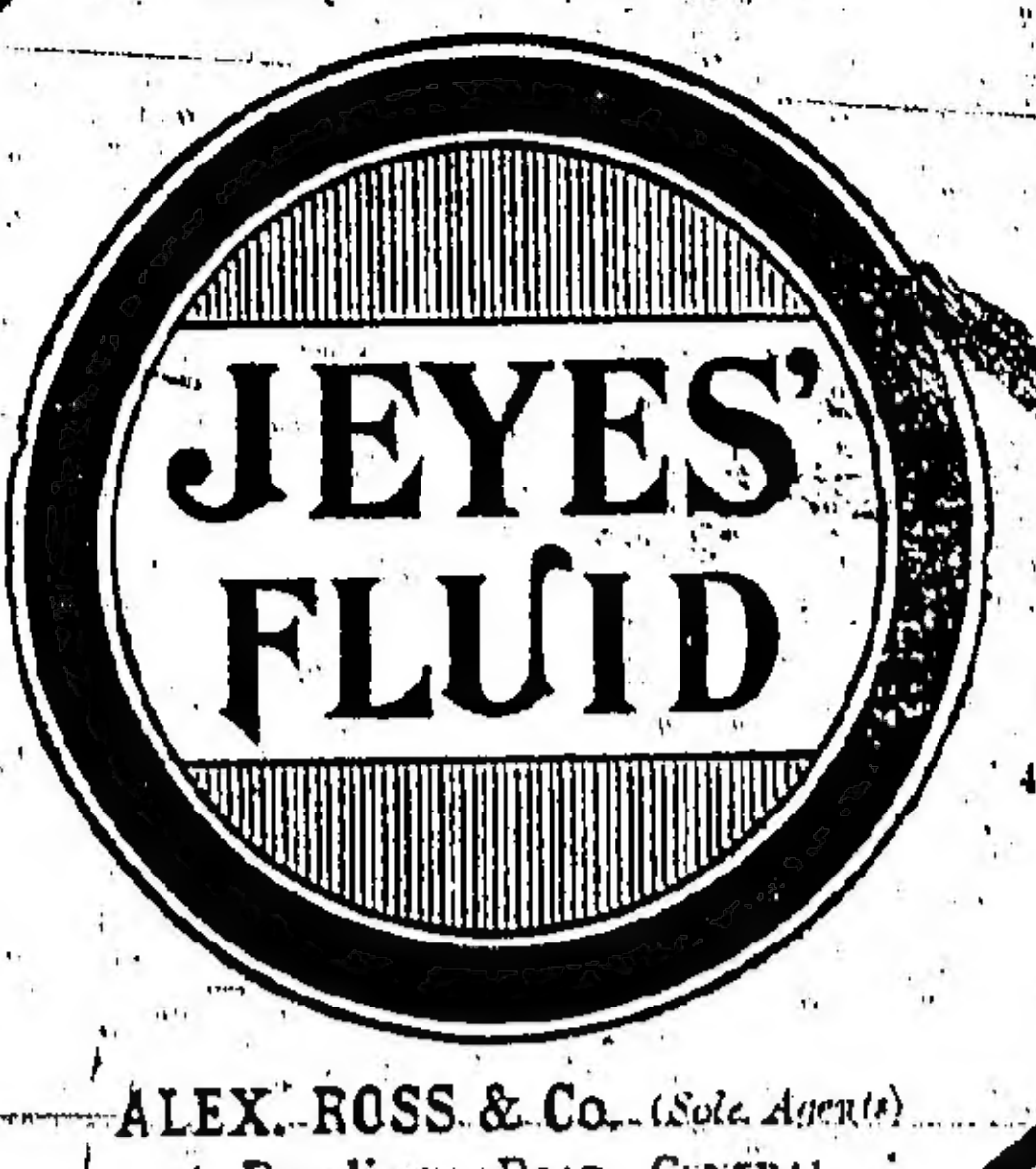
5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

Wednesday, 5th Sept: 7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M. G. Detachment at Headquarters.

7.30 a.m. Belchers Section at Belchers Battery.

6.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. and Scouts Company on Murray Parade Ground. Tests of Elementary Training.

"THE BEST OF ALL"



JEYES' FLUID

ALEX. ROSS & Co. (Sole Agents)
4, DES VUEX ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

PRICES		PRICES	
1 gal.	\$3.25	1 gal.	\$3.25
5 "	\$15.00	5 "	\$15.00
40 "	\$100.00	40 "	\$100.00

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS.

SILK MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in NEW YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches in CANTON, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH HAS VESTED THE SHARE OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

Authorized Capital £6,000,000. Subscribed Capital £4,500,000. Paid-up Capital £2,437,500.

Fire Fund £3,537,047. Life & Annuity Funds £17,432,581. Sinking Fund Account £28,239.

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,466. Life & Annuity 2,141,593. Revenue Marine Department 337,239. Other Receipts 478,940.

£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents.

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor of the late SIEN TING, 1, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. R. LI HON YAN, a Chinese grammar versed in literature, has been a teacher in various schools and has been a teacher in the Chinese language for many years. He has a good method of teaching Chinese to Europeans and is a possessor of a private certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office or direct to No. 21, Wellington Street, First floor.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL".

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per Copy.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer 29.82 29.84 29.84. Temperature 80 80 80. Humidity 70 74 66. Direction of Wind WSW. Force 1. 0. 0. Weather Clear. Rain 0.02 0.00 0.00.

Signs open at 11. Temperature on the 21st 21. Lowest temperature on the 21st 21. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 24, 1917.

On London: Bank Wire 2/11. On demand 2/11. 30 days sight 2/11. 4 months sight 2/11. Credits, 4 months sight 2/11. Documentary, 4 months sight 2/11.

On Paris: On demand 4/10. Credits, 4 months sight 4/10. On New York: On demand 70. Credits, 60 days sight 70.

On Bombay: Wire On demand nom. On Calcutta: Wire On demand nom.

On Singapore: On demand 128. On Manila: On demand 141.

On Shanghai: On demand nom. 30 days sight (private paper) 10. On Yokohama: On demand 157. On London (100 m.p. per 100) 36. On Hongkong (100 m.p. per 100) 36. On Shanghai (100 m.p. per 100) 36. On Yokohama (100 m.p. per 100) 36.

On London (100 m.p. per 100) 36. On Shanghai (100 m.p. per 100) 36. On Yokohama (100 m.p. per 100) 36.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIR.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, 10 cents. Half hour, 20. One hour, 30. Two hours, 50. Three hours, 70. Six hours, 100. Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), 1.00.

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, 0.60 cents. Three hours, 1.60. Six hours, 2.00. Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), 2.00.

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, \$0.15 \$0.30. Half hour, 0.20 0.40. One hour, 0.30 0.60. Two hours, 0.50 0.80. Three hours, 0.70 1.00. Six hours, 1.00 1.50. Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), 1.50 2.00.

IV.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes, 5 cents. Quarter hour, 10. Half hour, 15. One hour, 20. Every subsequent hour, 20.

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, 5 cents. Half hour, 10. One hour, 15. Every subsequent hour, 10.

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than—

To 4th mile—single 75 cents... 1 hour. Return 1.00. Beyond 4th to 8th mile—single 1.00... 2 hours. Return 1.50. Beyond 8th to 12th mile—single 1.25... 3 hours. Return 2.00. Beyond 12th to 16th mile—single 1.50... 4 hours. Return 2.50. Beyond 16th to 20th mile—single 1.75... 5 hours. Return 3.00.

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsing Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

Not exceeding per passenger.

From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home 04 cents. From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital 04. From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower 04. From Clock Tower to Race Course 10. From Clock Tower to Bay View House 12. From Wanchai Market to Bay View House 08. From Bay View House to Quarry Bay 08.

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

One hour, 25 cents. Two hours, 45. Three, 60. Four, 75. Five, 90. Six, 105. One day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. \$1.25.

III.—Beyond Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

One hour, 25 cents. Two hours, 45. Three, 60. Four, 75. Five, 90. Six, 105. One day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. \$1.25.

IV.—In Kowloon.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour, 5 cents. Half hour, 10. One hour, 15. Two hours, 30. Three hours, 45. Four, 60. Five, 75. Six, 90. One day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. \$1.00.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

Temperature.

Hongkong, August 24, 1917.

Barometer 29.82 29.84 29.84. Temperature 80 80 80. Humidity 70 74 66. Direction of Wind WSW. Force 1. 0. 0. Weather Clear. Rain 0.02 0.00 0.00.

TYPHOON SIGNALS.

New Local and Non-Local Storm Signal Codes were introduced at Hongkong on 1st July, 1917, in place of the old Local Code, and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the Non-Local Signals. The new Local Code is given below:—

DAY SIGNALS.

1.—Red cone, point upward, will mean a typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.

2.—Black cone point upward—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).

3.—Black cone point downward—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).

4.—Black drum—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).

5.—Black ball—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).

6.—Two black cones, top one point down, bottom one point up—Gale expected to increase.

7.—Black cross—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-kok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

1.—White, white, white.

2.—White, green, green.

3.—Green, white, white.

4.—Green, green, white.

5.—White, white, green.

6.—Green, green, green.

7.—Red, green, red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been hoisted it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour, a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sau Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok, Tai Po to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind.

Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a local typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

In the new Non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 24th at 11.30—No returns from Japan and Weihaiwei. Pressure has increased slightly, and is now considerably in excess of the normal at all stations reporting; it is probably highest in the Pacific to the south of Japan, and relatively low over S.W. China; gradients are everywhere slight. Indications of a depression to the east of Luzon are no longer present.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 71.00 inches, against an average of 63.30 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 25th August:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S.W. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY

HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

AUGUST 24, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Wlstock	5 a.	29.84	71			10	
Memuro	5 a.						
Hakodate	5 a.						
Tokio	5 a.						
Kochi	5 a.						
Nagasaki	5 a.						
Kagoshima	5 a.						
Oshima	5 a.						
Naha	5 a.						
Ishijima	5 a.						
Bonin Island	5 a.						
Waihaiwei	5 a.						
Hankow	5 a.						
Ichang	5 a.						
Kiukiang	5 a.						
Changsha	5 a.	29.79	79	98	SE	2	o
Shanghai	5 a.	29.79	78	100	SE	2	o
Yokohama	5 a.	29.81	84	87	W	0	b
Manila	5 a.	29.81	83	83	SW	1	b
Amoy	5 a.	29.82	80	96	W	1	b
Singapore	5 a.	29.82	77	94	W	0	b
Taipei	5 a.	29.85	77		W	0	b
Tientsin	5 a.	29.85	77		W	0	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Amoy	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Singapore	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Taipei	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Tientsin	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Amoy	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Singapore	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Taipei	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Tientsin	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Amoy	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Singapore	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Taipei	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Tientsin	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Amoy	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Singapore	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Taipei	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Tientsin	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Amoy	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Singapore	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Taipei	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Tientsin	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
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Taipei	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Tientsin	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.84	77		W	0	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.8					